

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 10, 1868.

The Island of Cuba.

We are getting interesting news from the "Ever-Faithful" island of Cuba. A revolutionary Junta, it seems, have sprung into existence there, in imitation of that which assumed control of the mother country, Spain, and revolutionized the government. The manifesto of this Junta sets forth the grievances of the islanders, repudiates the title of "Ever-Faithful," and proposes a general programme looking to a Republic. This programme includes universal suffrage, free trade, and the abolition of slavery, together with a number of similar reforms. The latest intelligence by telegraph tells of the prostration of business upon the island, distrust and alarm among the people, insurrection by armed bodies of men, collisions with Spanish troops, and some arrests of leading insurgents.

From Madrid, the announcement reached us some days since that Gen. Dulce has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba to succeed Gen. Lersundi, the latter being an adherent of the banished Isabella. The departure of Gen. Dulce from Spain has, however, been delayed by reason of his illness; and in the meanwhile Gen. Lersundi continues to follow the example of his royal mistress in treating the Cubans with an austerity which only inflames their resentment. The chances are, that unless interposition soon arrives from Spain, the insurgents will possess themselves of the island and declare it independent. There are only 10,000 Spanish troops upon the island, and the insurgents number 6,000 and are constantly augmenting. They embody both Cubans, or Creoles, and Spaniards, and are enthusiastic and aggressive.

At any other period in the history of the United States this condition of affairs in Cuba would be hailed with profound satisfaction, as affording an opportunity for annexation. Such an extremity has always been anticipated as the time for such a movement, and the acquisition of Cuba has always been considered desirable in all parts of the Union, so-called. But now we hear little or nothing about annexation, which is possibly owing to our election excitement, and possibly to a feeling in the public mind that the Government already has enough of inflammable material under its dominion without adding the hot-blooded Cubans. The time may come, however, when attention will turn to the project again, and unless we have another revolution among ourselves, the present decade may see the island of Cuba included among the stars upon the "flag of the Union."

As one of the United States, Cuba would be a valuable addition to our territory, and her importance in point of geographical position can hardly be over-rated. Her productions also would be of inestimable advantage to our home commerce, to say nothing of their value for foreign trade. The *Richmond Enquirer and Examiner* has compiled some valuable statistics relative to this idea, but the best comment upon her value, however, is found in the fact that she has been paying an annual income to the Spanish Government of \$60,000,000 in gold, which is equal to one-half the interest on the Federal debt. The population of the island is nearly 1,500,000, divided into various classes. The residents of European descent number about 731,000; domiciled foreigners about 8,000; transient Spaniards and foreigners about 21,500; Chinese, including Coolies still in service and Coolies freed, 50,000, and Yucatecos 1,500; making a total of about 812,000. The negroes number about 603,000, of whom about 226,000 have been manumitted.

Of course the white people, including the Creoles, are the most valuable part of the population, but the Spaniards and foreigners, many of the latter being Americans, form an important element, and are chiefly engaged in commerce and manufactures. The large number of negroes who have been emancipated, are, like too many of their class in the South, idle, dissolute and worthless. They congregate about the

cities and towns, and employ themselves in all kinds of vice and wickedness, never doing the least work of any kind. The majority of the slaves are of African birth, and are little removed from the beasts of the field, being given to all manner of ignorant superstitions and fetichism. They usually sell at \$600 to \$800 a head. Their condition is infinitely worse than was that of the slaves of the South, for whose emancipation, as we are now told, so many thousands of white Yankees lost their lives and so many millions of greenbacks were created.

The Chinese are exclusively males who have been imported as Coolies during the last fifteen years, at a cost of \$250 to \$350 each. They serve for a term of years at \$4 per month, and are found and clothed during the time. When they have served the term contracted for, they are at liberty to return to China, but very few of them ever do it.

With such a population as we have described, it is hardly to be supposed that Cuba can be added to "the glorious Union" without radical reforms in her polity; but the Federal Government will, doubtless, feel competent to the task of her reformation and annexation, whenever there shall seem to be a prospect of profit in the operation.

BOLD INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—We learn that an effort was made by persons unknown, to burn the dwelling of Mr. John E. Peay, at Longtown, in Fairfield District. This occurred on the night of November 4. The portico of the house was fired and in part burnt. One of the freedmen on the place discovered the fire, and the progress of the flames was arrested. We trust that the efforts to discover the incendiary will prove successful.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—The *Herald* has letters from these remote portions of the globe, dated September 16 and 27. A large fire occurred on the 13th of August, destroying a vast amount of property and the lives of two women and seventeen children. The action of the commander of the British gun-boat *Bustard*, in bombarding the town of Choochi, by which several persons were killed, has caused much excitement. The Italian bark *Providenza* had arrived at Hakodadi with forty-two coolies aboard, no commander being on her, and evidences in abundance were found leading to the belief, as she had sailed some time before with a cargo of coolies, that they had mutinied and destroyed the crew.

The Tycoon's Government had resigned all authority to the Mikado and all the adherents or officers under the Tycoon had been dispensed with. The foreign legations are now located in Yokohama, the British and French Ministers having armed forces of their own troops quartered near them, while the American Minister has only a lame porter, armed with a bamboo stick. The Japanese authorities have intimated their desire to the foreign ministers to have the treaty of 1866 revised, with a view to the re-adjustment of duties on teas and silks. The steamship *Herman*, on entering Castries Bay, in August last, burst a boiler, killing three Chinamen and severely scalding twelve other persons. Of these, two were Americans.

SPEECH OF BEAST BUTLER.—Gen. Butler was greeted by about 3,000 of his fellow-citizens, in Lowell, Massachusetts, to whom he made a brief speech on the 5th. He had triumphed, he said, under the motto: Equality of all men's rights under the law by using freedom's great weapon—the ballot. He hailed the glorious triumph of Republican principles throughout the land. He believed it would bring peace and prosperity. We shall not long have murder after murder and riot after riot. Look at New Orleans, from which we have reported 2,500 for Seymour and 276 for Grant. There was a time, he remembered, when the people of that city behaved better. [Applause.] He felt confident such time would come once more. Several Southern States voted for Seymour, or are in doubt, because men's lives were threatened if they attempted to vote. When Congress meets, as it will in a short time, it will be our purpose to find a remedy for this kind of thing, and if Johnson does not second our efforts, though it may be late in the day, we will try and provide for him. [Applause.]

'IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.'—Despatches in the *New York Tribune* state that, in Iowa and Minnesota, the amendments to the Constitutions of those States, establishing "impartial suffrage," have been adopted in the late election. In Minnesota, according to the census of 1860, there were but 259 negroes, which would give about fifty colored voters. In Iowa, there were 1,000 negroes, which would give 214 voters.

Mr. Barron: Is it consistent for Mr. Alexander to expect the colored men to vote for him, when he, a few months ago, discharged several colored hands for voting with the Republican party? We would refer him to the fourth chapter of second Timothy, 14th verse:

"Alexander, the coppernath, did me [or us] much evil; the Lord reward him according to his works."
COLORED VOTER.

Horrible Outrage and Swift Retribution.

We have the particulars of a horrible outrage committed near Summerville, in Emanuel County, on Tuesday last.

A young lady, seventeen or eighteen years old, daughter of a respectable citizen of that County, who is a pupil in the Summerville school, was met in the outskirts of the village while on her way to school, early Tuesday morning, by a negro man named Pearce, who attacked her with a lightwood knot; striking her on the back of the head and felling her to the earth. He then attempted to commit further outrage upon her person, which she resisted to the utmost of her strength and ability. In the scuffle which ensued, he beat her severely over the head and face, seriously injuring her eyes and filling her mouth with sand to prevent her cries from being heard. From the effect of this terrible treatment she became insensible, and the fiend accomplished his hellish purpose and left her apparently dead in the road. Sometime after she was discovered in this pitiable condition and taken to a house near by, when Dr. Bouchele being called to see her, administered to her relief, and she recovered so far as to be able to designate the demon who had committed the outrage.

Pursuit was then made for the wretch, and, in a little while, he was found concealed upon the premises of Mrs. Harris, when he was arrested and taken to Swainsboro and committed to jail. A large crowd was assembled at the latter place—the election being held, there—and great excitement was produced when the facts became known. There was, however, no attempt made to interfere with the criminal, who was safely lodged in jail.

That night, about 11 or 12 o'clock, a crowd of persons, numbering some forty or fifty, went to the house of Mr. J. J. Moorsing, the jailor, and demanded of him the jail keys. This demand he refused to comply with, when they threatened his life if the keys were not produced. Under this alternative, the keys were presented to the party, who immediately proceeded to the jail, took the negro out and, carrying him to a tree just outside the town, swung him up to a limb, in which position he was found next morning.

We learn that the young lady is still in a critical condition, but her physician thinks she will recover. There was great excitement in the County for a day or two, but it has passed off and all is quiet there now. The negroes in the vicinity all express their approbation of the sudden and awful punishment inflicted upon Pearce, and good feeling prevails between the races.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Four murders are reported as having been committed in Kentucky last week. On Wednesday night, Wm. Johnson, a resident of Jessamine County, while on his way home, was shot dead by a concealed assassin. On Thursday night, Miss Hill, a young school teacher at Bryantsville, was shot and instantly killed by a young man named Grimes, a suitor whom she had rejected. On the same night, two horse-thieves confined in jail at Nicholasville, were taken from jail by "regulators" and hanged. One of them had served a term in the penitentiary for previous offences.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock yesterday fire was discovered in a house located on Kenek's farm, near the forks of the road. The building was used, the lower story as a church, by some colored people, and the upper story as a store-house for grain, and was filled at time of the fire with corn and fodder. The house and its contents were entirely consumed. The origin of the fire was not known.

[*Charleston Courier, 9th.*]

Minnesota has just been having its customary Indian summer storm. A St. Paul paper says that for thirty hours it rained, thundered, lightened, and blew, without the slightest intermission, and then, as a slight variation, it snowed, "blowed," "lightened," and rained, with occasionally a growing report from the upper regions. Land slides occurred upon some of the railroads.

A RADICAL SHOT.—On Sunday night last, Harry McDaniel, negro Representative, had his cabin fired upon by some unknown party, who hailed and was refused entrance. Harry received a wound in the shoulder, which is slight and not regarded dangerous. These are the facts as we learn them.—*Lawrenceville Herald.*

All the public officials of Rockland, Me., are running away. The city marshal, city clerk, city physician, and one of the assessors, are all missing.

The Result and the Future.

Now that the Presidential campaign is closed, there is one platform, and but one, on which all parties and all sections may, and must unite, if we are to regain our former prosperity and happiness, and that is the platform, not of a party, nor of a section, but of the whole country, one and indivisible. In order to insure this unity there must be a restoration of mutual confidence, if not of mutual affection, and to this end the dead past must be buried and forgotten, even if it cannot be forgotten. We must take a new point of departure, and, dismissing from our contemplation the things which are behind, press forward in the labors and to the rewards of a new era of development and progress. Mr. John Quincy Adams has declared his belief that the heart-felt desire of the great bulk of the Northern people is to treat the South with kindness and generosity, and the opportunity is now offered in Gen. Grant's election to give strong and practical expression to that desire. The extent of the confidence manifested in Gen. Grant by the large majority he has received ought to add to his independence and efficiency in carrying out liberal and patriotic sentiments. The apprehensions of the party which sustained him of their ability to carry a sufficient number of States in the North to insure their success, and their consequent dread of the revival of civil convulsions, which led to the adopting of a coercive policy in the South, with all its rigors and sufferings, to retain their political ascendancy, must be so completely dissipated by the result of the late elections, that they can now afford to treat the South with clemency and magnanimity. On the other hand, the South, which has been ever ready and anxious to meet overtures of real reconciliation more than half way, can be more easily won by a spirit of conciliation and liberality than by compulsion and menace. It can adapt itself to all the political requirements of a new era, if only they are dictated in an equitable and fraternal spirit, and leave unshackled its energies for material recuperation and advancement. The solution of all difficulties is not so much in any particular legislative policy as in the spirit which animates legislation, and if this shall be honestly patriotic and brotherly, if the words of Gen. Grant, "let us have peace," shall indicate the abandonment of a vindictive policy, the future regeneration and salvation of the country will be put beyond all doubt. Any other course, while it may gratify the passions of unappeasable revenge against the South, will be purchased at the indefinite detriment and cost of all those material interests which are of supreme concern to all sections. Forbearance, moderation and patience should be the controlling sentiment of all sections, and then this great Republic, the refuge of the oppressed of all nations, and the hope of all the friends of liberty throughout the world, will emerge from its tribulations purified and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed.

[*Baltimore Sun.*]

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, has been completed. The foreign mails state that a formal instrument bearing witness to the completion of the grand cupola, in conformity with the protocol of the 5th of September, 1862, was signed on September 26th by the Governor of Palestine and the Consul-Generals of France and Russia.

There is a rumor that the Emperor Napoleon is disposed to interfere in Spanish affairs, and that he desires the elevation of Don Carlos, to the throne of Spain. We should think the experiences of the first Napoleon would make the present Emperor rather chary of following his example.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mrs. William A. Cauble, of this County was instantly killed on Saturday last, while attending a cane mill, which, by some means, was overthrown while in motion. Mrs. C. was caught under it. In its fall she was struck on the head, her skull being badly fractured.

[*Salisbury (N. C.) North Star.*]

There will be another election in New York city in about four weeks for Mayor, to fill the place of Governor-elect Hoffman. Aldermen, councilmen, &c., will also be chosen. The *Tribune* advises the radicals to run no candidates of their own.

RIOT IN ASHEVILLE.—A serious riot occurred in Asheville on the day of election, in which one negro was killed and seven or eight wounded. It was begun by negroes and, as usual, they had the worst of it.

[*Charlotte Times.*]

At the recent municipal election in Quebec, small boys broke open a family tomb in one of the city cemeteries, and took out skulls, which they carried about on sticks.

James Gordon Bennett has a fortune of \$3,000,000, which he leaves in his will to his two children, James G., Jr., and a daughter, said to be pretty, and only seventeen years old.

A plantation in Mississippi, which cost \$60,000 ten years ago, was sold lately for \$269.

On Wednesday, Moses Smith, (colored,) aged 120 years, died in Washington.

Freemasonry in the East.

Robert Morris, Esq., delivered a lecture last evening, at the Cooper Institute, on the subject of Freemasonry in Syria and Palestine. He said that he had been sent to the East, by the Masons of this country, for four objects: 1st. To examine into the Freemasonry of the Eastern nations; 2d. To obtain information of the orders kindred to the Masons, such as the Knights of St. John; 3d. To visit the places renowned in the traditions of Masonry—Tyre, Jerusalem and others; 4th. To make collections of specimens, relics, &c. His remarks on these topics were very interesting, not only to Masons, but to the general public. At Smyrna he found eight Masonic Lodges, which included among their members the foreign consuls of most of the nations not Roman Catholic and nearly all the Turkish dignitaries. At Ephesus he attended a Masonic picnic. At Beyrout he found the only lodge in Palestine. Among its members is the Pasha of all the territory from Asia Minor to Egypt. Mr. Morris found the Pasha a very gentlemanly, intelligent and friendly man, willing to give him the fullest aid in the prosecution of his enterprise. At Damascus he found sixteen Masons, among them the renowned Adèle-Kadir, formerly Sultan of the Arab race of North Africa, where he carried on a most destructive war with the French for three years. Mr. Morris was most kindly received by this fiery old warrior, who gave him the symbolical kisses on the right and left cheeks. Throughout Syria and Palestine there is an intense prejudice among the lower classes against Freemasonry, but the high officers of the Turkish Government, and the few educated and intelligent men which are to be found there, are well disposed toward the Order. Nowhere in the world, Mr. Morris says, is there such attachment to Freemasonry as among the Mohammedans. In the famous city of Tyre, the seat of King Hiram, he could not find, after three days' search, a single Mason; in Gebal, the ancient seat of all learning, not a single person who could read. Ancient traces of the Order were numerous. On the key-stone of an arch under Solomon's Temple, the masonic compass is found deeply cut in stone. Mr. Morris traced the analogy between the customs of the East and those of the modern Masons. Charity was the distinguished characteristic of the Eastern Masons. He had left the country deeply prejudiced against the Mohammedans, and had returned feeling that in many respects they could teach us Christians something. He spoke very highly of the American missionaries on the Syrian coast.

[*New York Tribune.*]

MURDER MOST FOUL.—A damnable murder was committed in this District on Monday night last. A party, consisting of Dr. Olinton Shell, Robert Hudgens, Williamson Barksdale and George Barksdale, left this village, after night, to return to their homes, about five or six miles distant. About 10 o'clock, some 400 yards beyond the residence of Mr. Henry Shell, the party was fired upon by persons in ambush, and Dr. Shell was instantly killed and fell from his horse. He was struck in the head, neck and breast. Mr. Williamson Barksdale was severely wounded in the thigh with five or six shot, and his horse receiving some thirty or forty shot. The other gentlemen escaped. The horses of those surviving were frightened and carried the riders some hundred yards suddenly from the scene. The assassins fled on foot at once, and were not recognized. They had taken the precaution to form an ambuscade, by cutting down bushes, and evidently lay in wait for the party, knowing of their being in the village, and their intention to remain and participate in a torch-light procession. It is thought about ten distinct reports were made, and as the fiends used double-barreled guns, the whole party would have lost their lives but for the spring of the horses upon the first discharge. The scene of the tragedy is about three miles from this village.

Dr. Shell was about thirty years old; the others being youths, about eighteen and twenty. Dr. S. resides about twelve miles from this village, and had passed his father's house about 400 yards, and proposed to spend the night with young Hudgens. Dr. S. had never, in his life, participated in politics, (probably as little as any man in the District of his position and attainments,) stood high in his profession, and was universally esteemed and beloved. He graduated in 1860, and was a Confederate surgeon. The other young gentlemen, of course, are too young for active participation in politics, and are quiet, peaceable and highly esteemed. Dr. S. was the son of Henry Shell, Esq., and the others sons of Col. John Hudgens and Downs Barksdale, Esq., prominent citizens of this District.

The wadding of the guns was radical incendiary documents. There is no doubt the assassins were negroes. We see the fruits of the radical hell-hounds who preach to our negroes. We cannot find terms in which to damn this villainy, this murderous, cowardly assassination. Several negroes have been arrested as implicated, and are in jail.

[*Lawrenceville Herald.*]

Local Items.

GAS.—What is the matter? The gas, last night, was in an ugly fix. It wouldn't burn. Stir up your rosin, Messrs. Managers, the consumers are growing considerably.

A Mr. Kelly, of Camden, was incarcerated in the jail of this County, yesterday, charged with the killing of a colored man, and also as an accomplice in the murder of G. W. M. Dill, several months ago.

Our Mutual Friend is the title of a spicy little monthly publication, issued by the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York. A copy has been placed on our table by the agent.

THE MCKENZIE LEGION.—A number of the mechanics and workmen of Columbia, as we are informed, determined to show their respect for Mr. McKenzie, will assemble in front of the old ice-house, to-day, at 12 o'clock, and march from there in procession to the different polls, until all have deposited their ballots for the "old man."

THE NICKERSON HOUSE.—This establishment, under the control of the indefatigable hotelier, William A. Wright, Esq., has been thoroughly overhauled and re-furnished, re-carpeted, &c. And in order to keep pace with the times, the rates per day have been materially reduced.

REGISTRATION.—The total number of persons registered amounts to 1,467—715 whites and 752 colored—a colored majority of 37, as follows: Ward No. 1—whites, 212; colored, 247. Ward No. 2—whites, 126; colored, 134. Ward No. 3—whites, 159; colored, 121. Ward No. 4—whites, 220; colored, 250.

ARREST OF COLONEL D. WYATT AIKEN.—At the instance of State Constable Hubbard, Colonel Aiken, of Abbeville, has been arrested and brought to this city. It is understood that the effort is to connect Colonel Aiken with the killing of Randolph. As soon as the opportunity presents itself, Colonel Aiken will no doubt promptly and fully relieve himself of the unfounded charge brought against him.

The American Odd Fellow; the official organ of the order. A literary magazine for all. New York: John W. Orr. \$2 per year. Principal contents of the November number: The Misanthrope's Dream, or Three Links of Love, a thrilling story of the Great West; Owed to the Odd; New Embalming Process; An Old Fellow Abroad; New York by Daylight and Gas-light; Gems of Odd Fellowship; Tent of Abraham; Faith Verified by Works; California as it is; Intemperance; The Life of Rebekah; Facetiae; Pearls; Poetry; Ladies' Department; Brotherly Love; Communications from all parts of the country, &c.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post office open during the week from 8½ a. m. to 6 p. m. On Sundays, from 4 to 5 p. m.

The Charleston and Western mails are open for delivery at 5 p. m., and close at 8½ p. m. Charleston night mail open 8½ a. m., close 4½ p. m.

Northern—Open for delivery at 8½ a. m., closes at 2.45 p. m. Greenville—Open for delivery 5 p. m., closes at 8½ p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Special attention is called to the following advertisements, published for the first time this morning:

A Card—R. C. Shiver.
Public Sale Government Property.
Legal Notice—Albert M. Boozer.
Attention Colored Voters.
Potatoes—Fisher & Lowrance.
Apples—Fisher & Lowrance.
Furniture Sale—Jacob Levin.
Sugar and Molasses—F. P. Salas.
Norfolk Oysters—J. D. Bateman.
Declination—M. Brennen.
Declination—C. M. Wilder.
'Nicker House'—W. A. Wright.
To Rent—Apply Telegraph Office.
Meeting Trustees—C. H. Miot.
Teacher—Wanted.

ENDURANCE.—It is astonishing what the human frame can endure. The numerous assistants that C. F. Jackson has in his complete establishment are as fresh from for to-morrow's work as they would be after a long rest. Try them.

The rush for office under the incoming Administration will be something marvelous. Washington expects to be over-run by all of the old armies of the Potomac and the West. An honorable discharge from either army is already worth, it is said, a fabulous amount of money.